

State Injury Profile for Pennsylvania

About the State Injury Profiles...

Following this introduction you will find the injury profile for your state and the nation. The maps and tables contain information on injury deaths and death rates; however, it is important to remember that hundreds of thousands of Americans are nonfatally injured each year, many of whom suffer permanent disabilities. Your state injury profile includes:

- The 10 leading causes of death by age group for your state and the nation. These charts contain the total number of deaths for the three-year period 1995 through 1997. The summary table at the bottom of each page shows the total number of injuries across all ages for the same three-year period and the average number of deaths per year.
- The tables on the next page show the number of deaths for your state and the nation for the leading causes of injury death (separated by the type of injury—unintentional, suicide, and homicide) for the same three-year period.
- The next pages contain U.S. maps indicating the death rate per 100,000 persons for all states over a three-year period (1995-1997) for the leading causes of injury death. Beneath each map is a graph showing the death rate over a 10-year period (1988-1997). These maps and graphs will allow you to compare death rates for your state to other states and understand the 10-year trend in your state compared to the U.S. trend.
- The last two maps in the Profile give death-rate data and 10-year trends for two of the most frequent and disabling types of injury-related deaths: traumatic brain injury-related deaths, which can be caused by falls, firearms, motor-vehicle crashes, or other causes; and firearm-related deaths, unintentional or the result of homicide or suicide.

This State Injury Profile 2000 is presented as an appendix to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Injury Fact Book, *Working to Prevent and Control Injury in the United States*. The Fact Book contains information regarding the cost of injury and the value of prevention, the work of CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, and the Safe USA Partnership Council. The Fact Book also contains fact sheets for many of the leading causes of injury death. Additional information can also be obtained from—

- The CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control web site: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/>
- The CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Legislation: 770-488-4936
- Safe USA web site: <http://www.cdc.gov/safe/>
- Safe USA toll-free number: 1-888-252-7751

United States

10 Leading Causes of Deaths by Age Group: 1995-1997

Rank	Age Groups										Total
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	Congenital Anomalies 19,113	Unintentional Injuries 6,432	Unintentional Injuries 4,734	Unintentional Injuries 5,614	Unintentional Injuries 41,018	Unintentional Injuries 38,858	Malignant Neoplasms 51,258	Malignant Neoplasms 134,242	Malignant Neoplasms 261,040	Heart Disease 1,834,538	Heart Disease 2,197,898
2	Short Gestation 11,760	Congenital Anomalies 1,922	Malignant Neoplasms 1,593	Malignant Neoplasms 1,491	Homicide 19,978	HIV 23,935	Unintentional Injuries 43,023	Heart Disease 104,809	Heart Disease 201,533	Malignant Neoplasms 1,147,043	Malignant Neoplasms 1,617,565
3	SIDS 9,438	Malignant Neoplasms 1,350	Congenital Anomalies 706	Homicide 1,023	Suicide 13,328	Suicide 17,825	Heart Disease 40,047	Unintentional Injuries 29,523	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 30,143	Cerebro-vascular 419,616	Cerebro-vascular 477,724
4	Respiratory Distress Synd. 4,117	Homicide 1,247	Homicide 510	Suicide 931	Malignant Neoplasms 4,919	Homicide 16,665	HIV 39,570	HIV 17,951	Cerebro-vascular 29,087	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 274,359	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 317,955
5	Maternal Complications 3,802	Heart Disease 680	Heart Disease 387	Congenital Anomalies 647	Heart Disease 3,106	Malignant Neoplasms 14,327	Suicide 19,938	Cerebro-vascular 16,960	Diabetes 24,987	Pneumonia & Influenza 226,837	Unintentional Injuries 283,912
6	Placenta Cord Membranes 2,871	Pneumonia & Influenza 504	HIV 288	Heart Disease 554	HIV 1,318	Heart Disease 10,097	Homicide 11,689	Liver Disease 16,300	Unintentional Injuries 20,719	Diabetes 138,117	Pneumonia & Influenza 253,099
7	Unintentional Injuries 2,356	HIV 411	Pneumonia & Influenza 221	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 294	Congenital Anomalies 1,254	Cerebro-vascular 2,118	Liver Disease 10,853	Suicide 14,317	Liver Disease 15,921	Unintentional Injuries 91,315	Diabetes 183,657
8	Perinatal Infections 2,321	Septicemia 236	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 143	Pneumonia & Influenza 184	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 684	Diabetes 1,881	Cerebro-vascular 8,281	Diabetes 12,589	Pneumonia & Influenza 10,830	Alzheimer's Disease 63,461	Suicide 92,722
9	Pneumonia & Influenza 1,409	Perinatal Period 222	Benign Neoplasms 132	HIV 180	Pneumonia & Influenza 630	Pneumonia & Influenza 1,724	Diabetes 5,581	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 8,395	Suicide 8,675	Nephritis 62,838	HIV 90,761
10	Intrauterine Hypoxia 1,355	Benign Neoplasms 189	Anemias 98	Cerebro-vascular 135	Cerebro-vascular 527	Liver Disease 1,690	Pneumonia & Influenza 4,335	Pneumonia & Influenza 6,405	Septicemia 5,350	Septicemia 52,315	Liver Disease 75,444

United States Total Number of Injury Deaths

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Unintentional Injury	283,912	64.5%
Intentional	156,434	35.5%
Total (1995-1997)	440,346	100.0%

Average Number of Injury Deaths per Year
In the United States = **146,782**

Pennsylvania

10 Leading Causes of Deaths by Age Group: 1995-1997

Rank	Age Groups										Total
	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
1	Congenital Anomalies 717	Unintentional Injuries 210	Unintentional Injuries 165	Unintentional Injuries 205	Unintentional Injuries 1,612	Unintentional Injuries 1,728	Malignant Neoplasms 2,359	Malignant Neoplasms 6,383	Malignant Neoplasms 13,277	Heart Disease 111,023	Heart Disease 129,209
2	Short Gestation 557	Malignant Neoplasms 55	Malignant Neoplasms 53	Malignant Neoplasms 60	Homicide 754	Suicide 837	Unintentional Injuries 1,965	Heart Disease 5,068	Heart Disease 10,512	Malignant Neoplasms 67,912	Malignant Neoplasms 90,959
3	SIDS 362	Congenital Anomalies 51	Congenital Anomalies 25	Suicide 31	Suicide 568	HIV 799	Heart Disease 1,885	Unintentional Injuries 1,324	Cerebro-vascular 1,303	Cerebro-vascular 22,817	Cerebro-vascular 25,314
4	Maternal Complications 244	Homicide 45	Homicide 21	Heart Disease 28	Malignant Neoplasms 213	Malignant Neoplasms 637	HIV 1,326	Cerebro-vascular 691	Diabetes 1,291	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 14,174	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 16,037
5	Respiratory Distress Synd. 176	Heart Disease 29	Heart Disease 15	Homicide 28	Heart Disease 121	Homicide 580	Suicide 970	Suicide 691	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 1,280	Pneumonia & Influenza 11,963	Unintentional Injuries 13,481
6	Placenta Cord Membranes 167	Pneumonia & Influenza 24	Pneumonia & Influenza 11	Congenital Anomalies 26	Congenital Anomalies 50	Heart Disease 448	Liver Disease 395	HIV 615	Unintentional Injuries 929	Diabetes 8,303	Pneumonia & Influenza 13,073
7	Perinatal Infections 92	HIV 16	HIV 8	Pneumonia & Influenza 12	HIV 42	Pneumonia & Influenza 84	Homicide 377	Diabetes 597	Liver Disease 613	Unintentional Injuries 5,278	Diabetes 10,523
8	Intrauterine Hypoxia 66	Septicemia 16	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 7	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 11	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 33	Cerebro-vascular 73	Cerebro-vascular 367	Liver Disease 550	Pneumonia & Influenza 469	Septicemia 4,964	Septicemia 5,848
9	Unintentional Injuries 63	Benign Neoplasms 12	Benign Neoplasms 6	Benign Neoplasms 7	Septicemia 21	Diabetes 68	Diabetes 244	Bronchitis Emphysema Asthma 373	Septicemia 417	Nephritis 4,843	Nephritis 5,431
10	Pneumonia & Influenza 58	Perinatal Period 9	Septicemia 5	Cerebro-vascular 7	Pneumonia & Influenza 19	Liver Disease 66	Pneumonia & Influenza 170	Pneumonia & Influenza 262	Suicide 364	Alzheimer's Disease 2,797	Suicide 4,299

Pennsylvania Total Number of Injury Deaths

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Unintentional Injury	13,481	67.2%
Intentional Injury	6,585	32.8%
Total (1995-1997)	20,066	100.0%

Average Number of Injury Deaths per Year
In Pennsylvania = **6,689**

1995-1997 Leading Causes of Death

Unintentional Injury

United States Unintentional Injury

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
MV Traffic	127,193	44.8%
Fall	33,633	11.8%
Poisoning	28,745	10.1%
Suffocation	12,987	4.6%
Drowning	12,360	4.4%
Fire/Burn	11,304	4.0%
Other Causes	57,690	20.3%
	283,912	100.0%

Pennsylvania Only Unintentional Injury

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
MV Traffic	4,716	35.0%
Poisoning	2,224	16.5%
Fall	1,687	12.5%
Suffocation	735	5.5%
Fire/Burn	623	4.6%
Other Causes	3,496	25.9%
	13,481	100.0%

Intentional Injury

United States Suicide

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Firearm	54,235	58.5%
Suffocation	15,960	17.2%
Poisoning	15,355	16.6%
Other Causes	7,172	7.7%
	92,722	100.0%

Pennsylvania Only Suicide

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Firearm	2,399	55.8%
Suffocation	806	18.7%
Poisoning	723	16.8%
Other Causes	371	8.6%
	4,299	99.9%

United States Homicide and Legal Intervention

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Firearm	43,684	68.6%
Cut/Pierce	7,647	12.0%
Suffocation	2,327	3.7%
Other Causes	10,054	15.8%
	63,712	100.0%

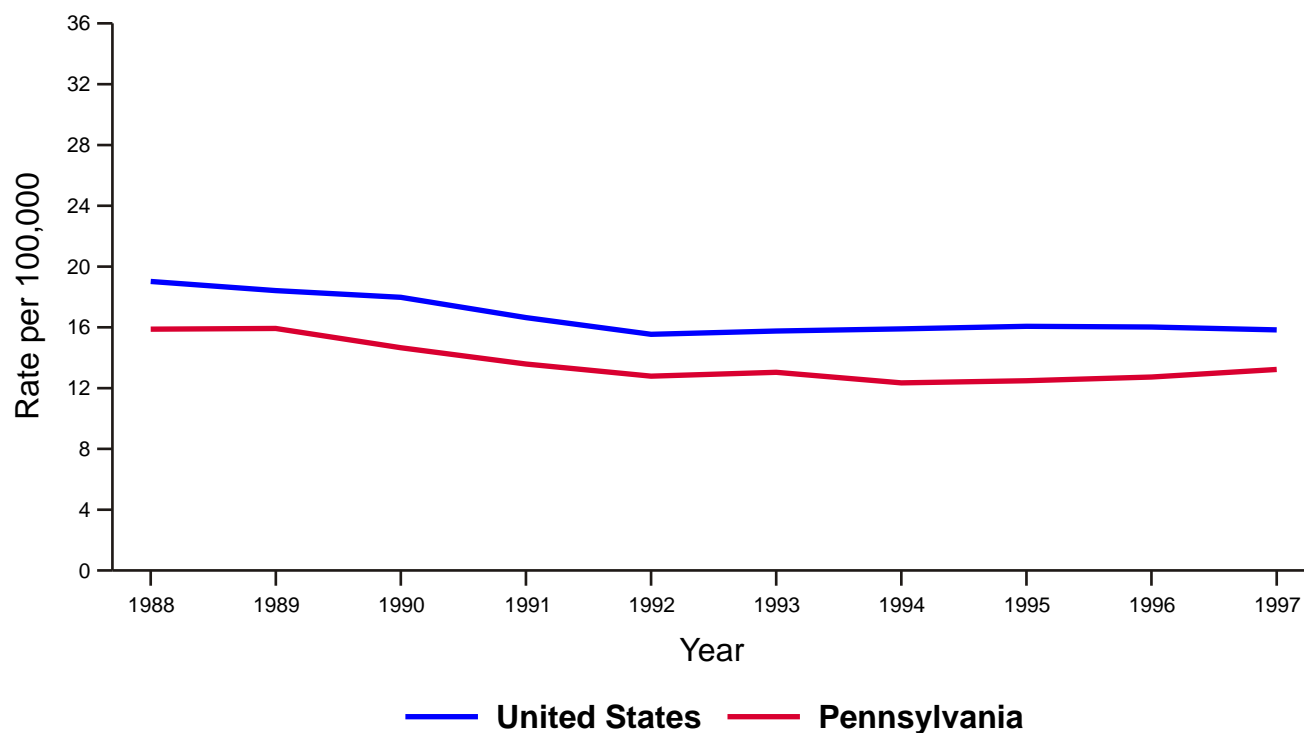
Pennsylvania Only Homicide and Legal Intervention

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Firearm	1,607	70.3%
Cut/Pierce	216	9.4%
Suffocation	71	3.1%
Other Causes	392	17.1%
	2,286	99.9%

Unintentional Motor Vehicle, Traffic-Related Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



United States and Pennsylvania 1988-1997



Deaths per 100,000 People

- High
- 2nd
- 3rd
- Low

State	Deaths per 100,000 People
AK	4.29
AR	6.40
CA	3.74
CO	6.70
CT	4.03
DE	4.03
FL	4.17
GA	5.78
HI	5.06
IL	4.88
IN	3.67
IA	6.62
KS	6.48
KY	4.94
LA	3.23
MA	4.13
MD	4.10
ME	3.20
MI	4.03
MN	7.21
MO	4.87
MS	5.18
MT	8.03
NH	3.20
NJ	3.56
NM	4.95
NY	4.09
NC	4.70
ND	4.91
OH	7.19
OK	8.25
OR	5.14
PA	4.13
RI	4.03
SC	4.00
SD	6.18
TN	4.72
TX	4.59
UT	3.22
VA	2.88
VT	4.03
WA	4.88
WI	8.37
WY	6.47

The graph displays the rate of motor vehicle deaths per 100,000 for the United States and Pennsylvania from 1988 to 1997. The United States rate (blue line) starts at approximately 4.3 in 1988, remains relatively stable until 1991, then shows a slight decline to 4.0 in 1992, followed by a gradual increase to 4.6 in 1997. The Pennsylvania rate (red line) starts at approximately 3.6 in 1988, peaks at 3.8 in 1989, dips to 3.3 in 1990 and 1991, rises to 3.8 in 1992, dips to 3.7 in 1993, and then shows a steady increase to 4.4 in 1997.

Year	United States	Pennsylvania
1988	4.3	3.6
1989	4.2	3.8
1990	4.2	3.3
1991	4.2	3.3
1992	4.0	3.8
1993	4.1	3.7
1994	4.1	4.0
1995	4.2	4.0
1996	4.5	4.0
1997	4.6	4.4

Deaths per 100,000 Population

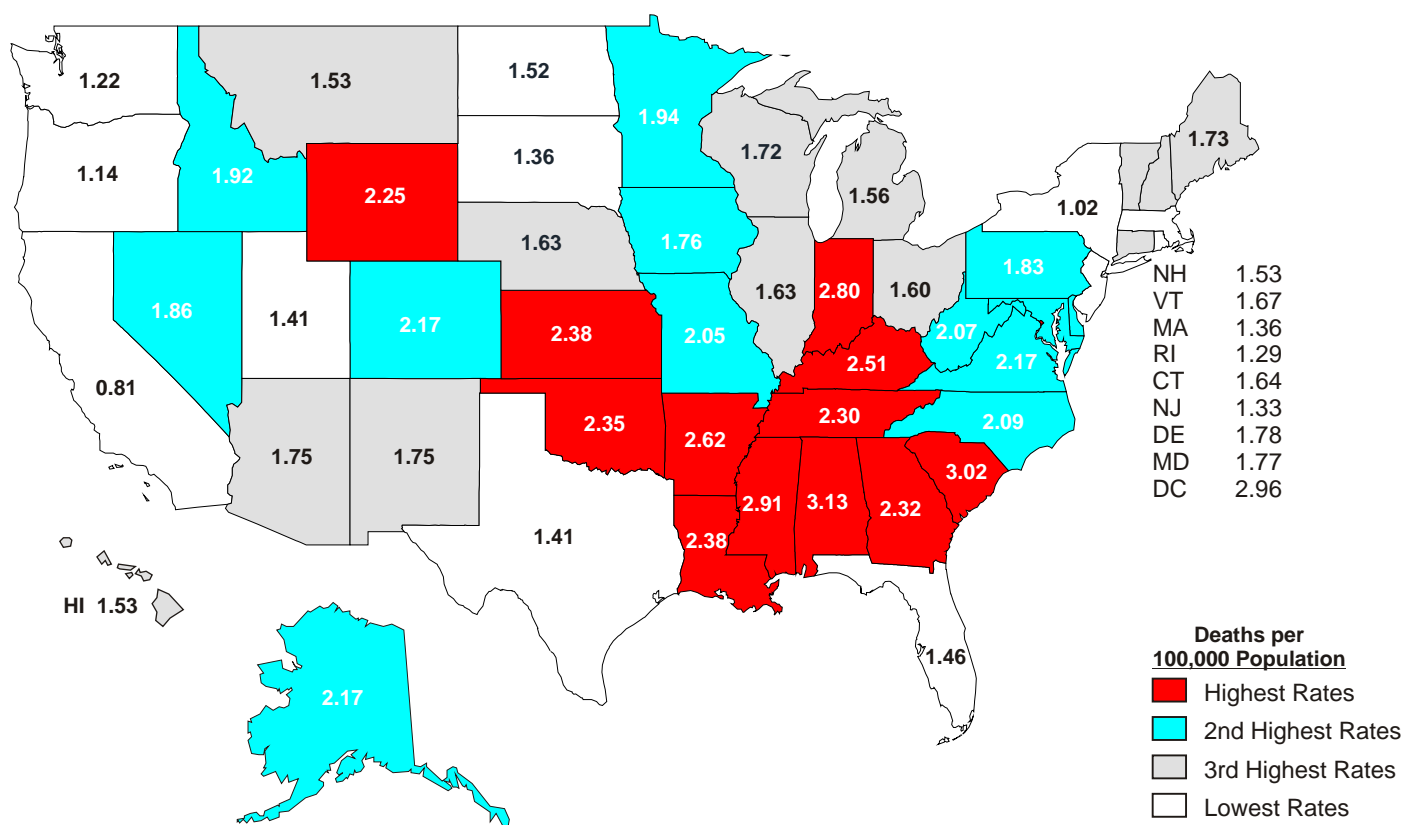
- Highest
- 2nd Highest
- 3rd Highest
- Lowest

State	Deaths per 100,000 Population
WA	5.22
OR	5.21
CA	5.79
NV	4.49
HI	3.63
AK	6.47
MT	1.62
WY	1.30
SD	1.49
NE	1.27
KS	1.57
OK	10.34
TX	3.35
CO	3.78
WY	1.63
UT	2.57
NM	6.59
ND	1.49
SD	1.55
NE	1.47
KS	2.69
OK	1.36
TX	2.42
LA	1.66
MS	2.19
AL	2.57
GA	2.95
FL	3.26
SC	2.70
NC	3.16
VA	2.94
MD	0.81
DE	5.07
NJ	5.87
CT	5.69
RI	0.86
MA	0.55
VT	1.60
NH	1.59
ME	1.66
NY	6.14
PA	5.14
OH	3.81
IN	1.83
MI	1.81
WI	1.49
IL	2.87
MO	1.64
IA	2.45

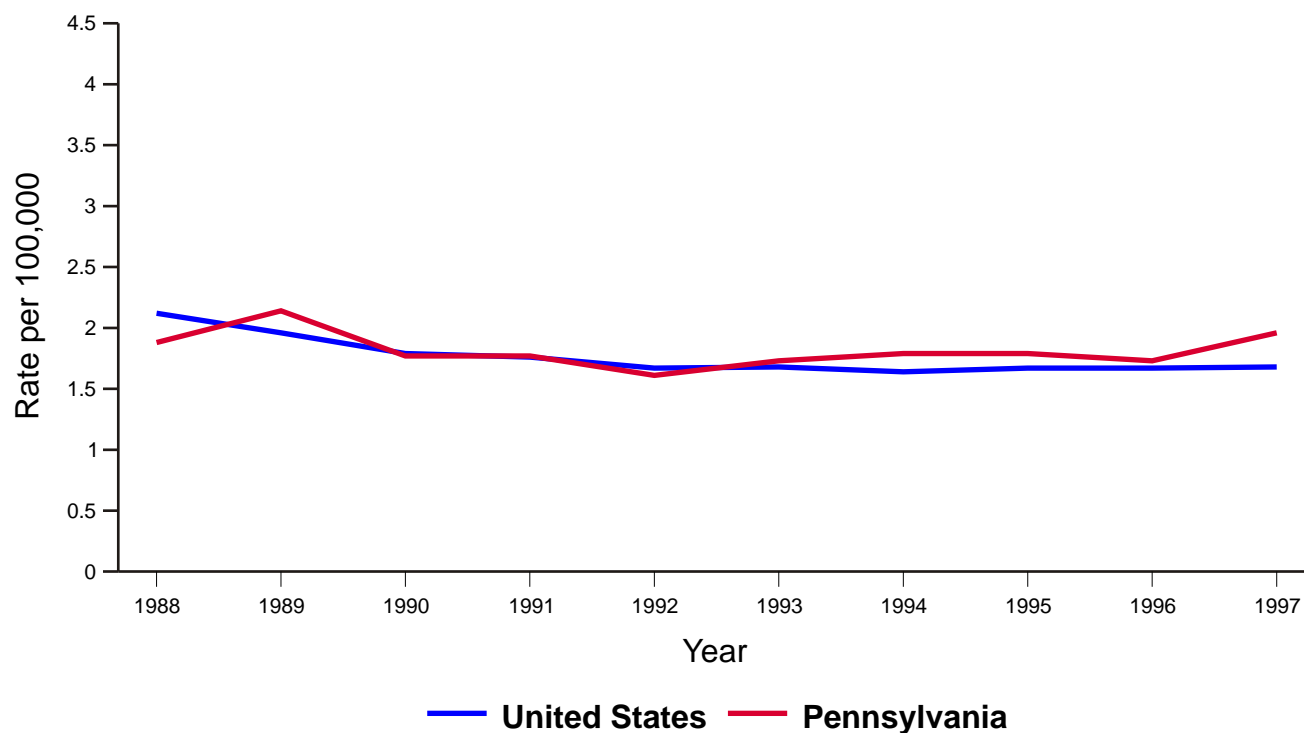
The graph displays the rate of new AIDS cases per 100,000 for the United States and Pennsylvania from 1988 to 1997. The Y-axis represents the rate per 100,000, ranging from 0 to 9. The X-axis represents the year, from 1988 to 1997. The United States is shown in blue, and Pennsylvania is shown in red. Both states show a general increase in the rate over the period, with Pennsylvania consistently having a higher rate than the United States.

Year	United States	Pennsylvania
1988	2.5	3.7
1989	2.6	3.3
1990	2.3	3.4
1991	2.5	4.0
1992	2.8	4.2
1993	3.3	5.2
1994	3.5	5.3
1995	3.5	5.9
1996	3.6	5.8
1997	3.8	6.7

Unintentional Suffocation Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



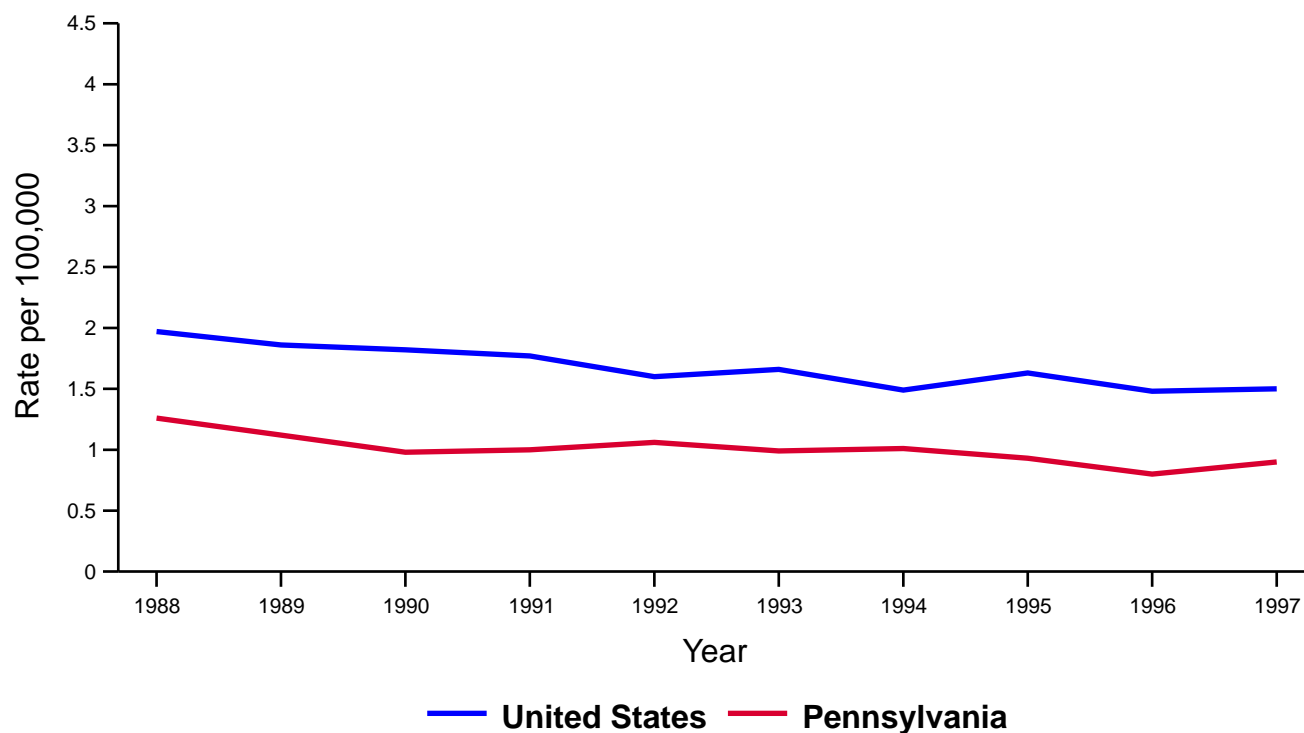
United States and Pennsylvania 1988-1997



Unintentional Drowning Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



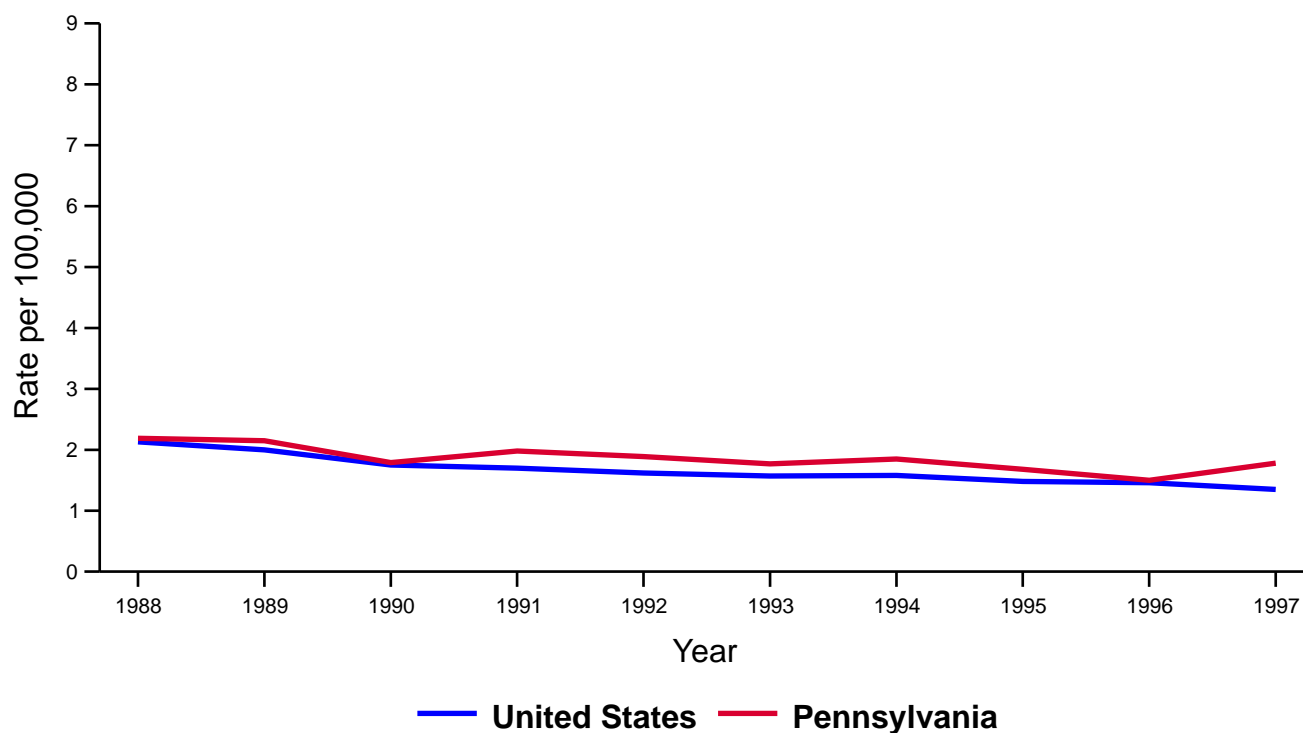
United States and Pennsylvania 1988-1997



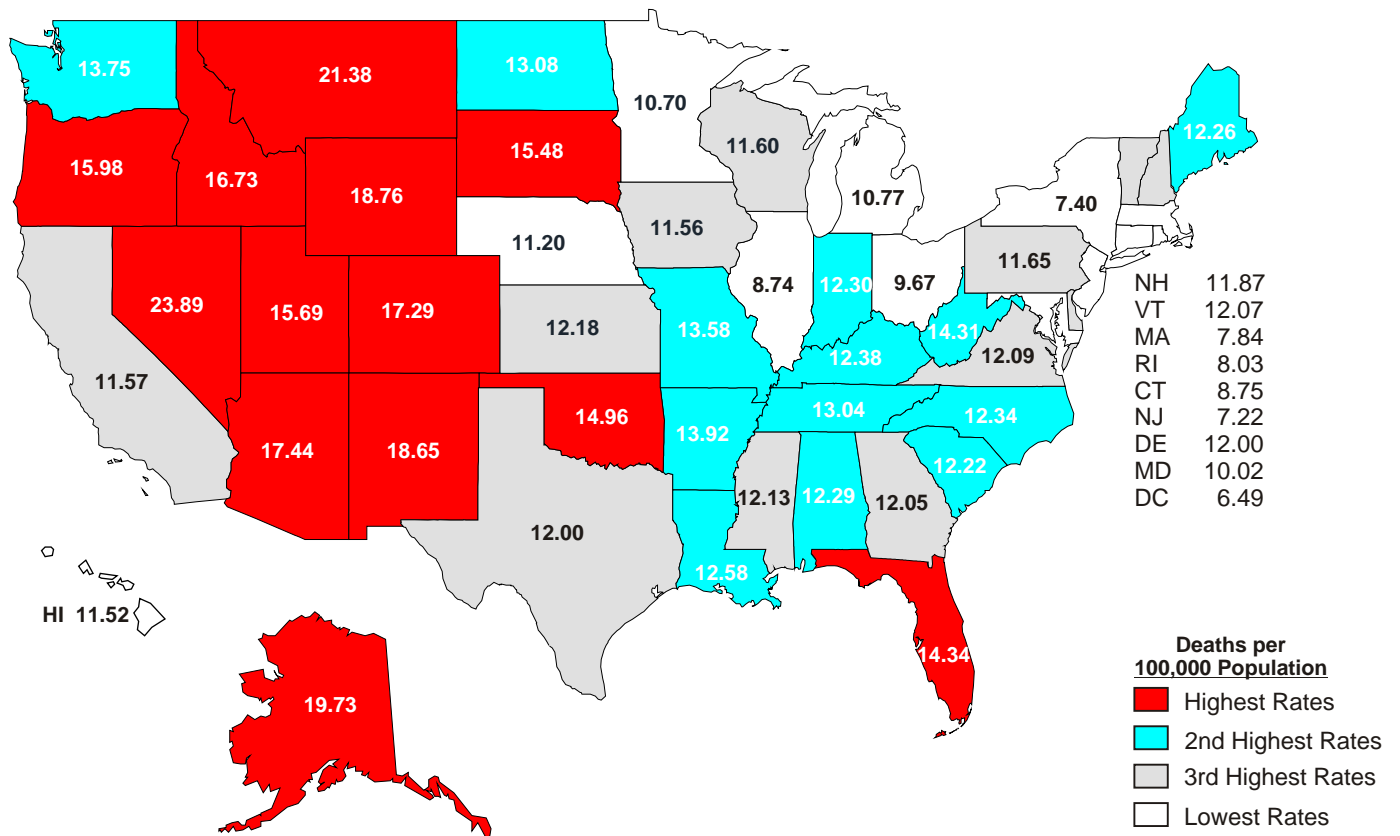
Unintentional Fire and Burn-Related Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



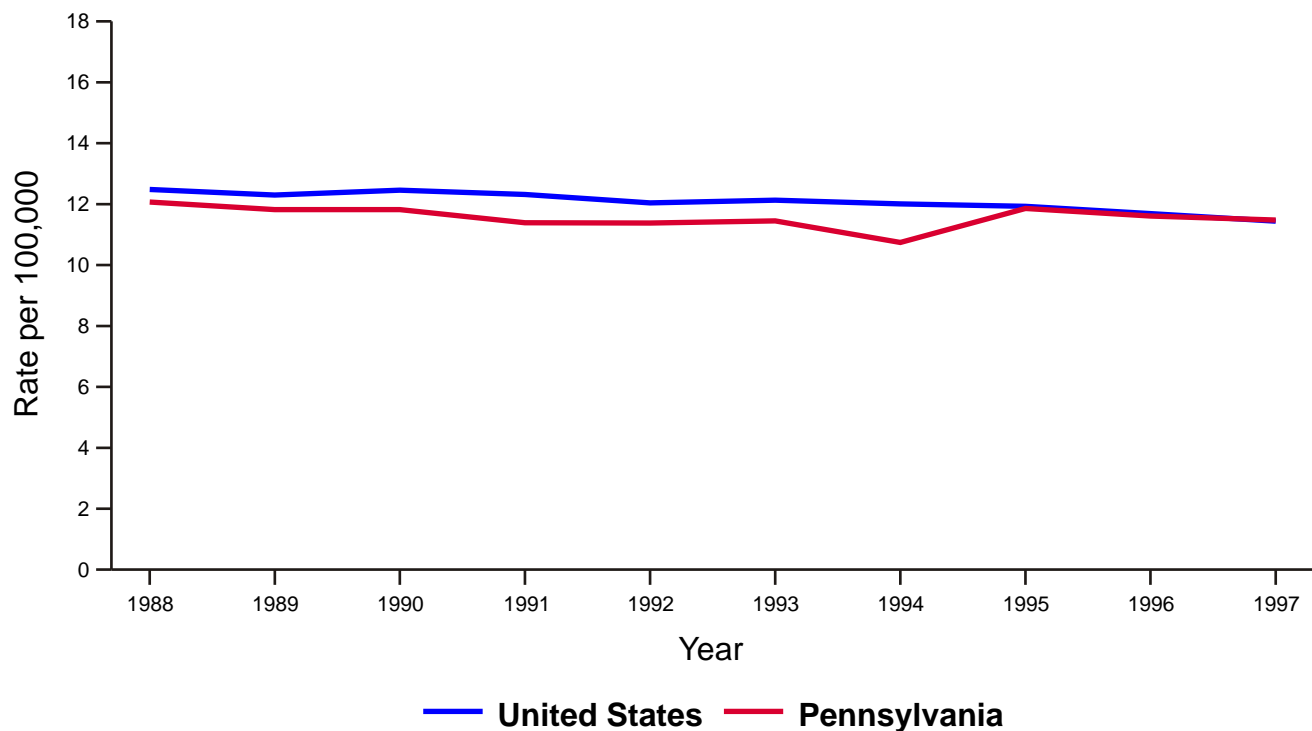
United States and Pennsylvania 1988-1997



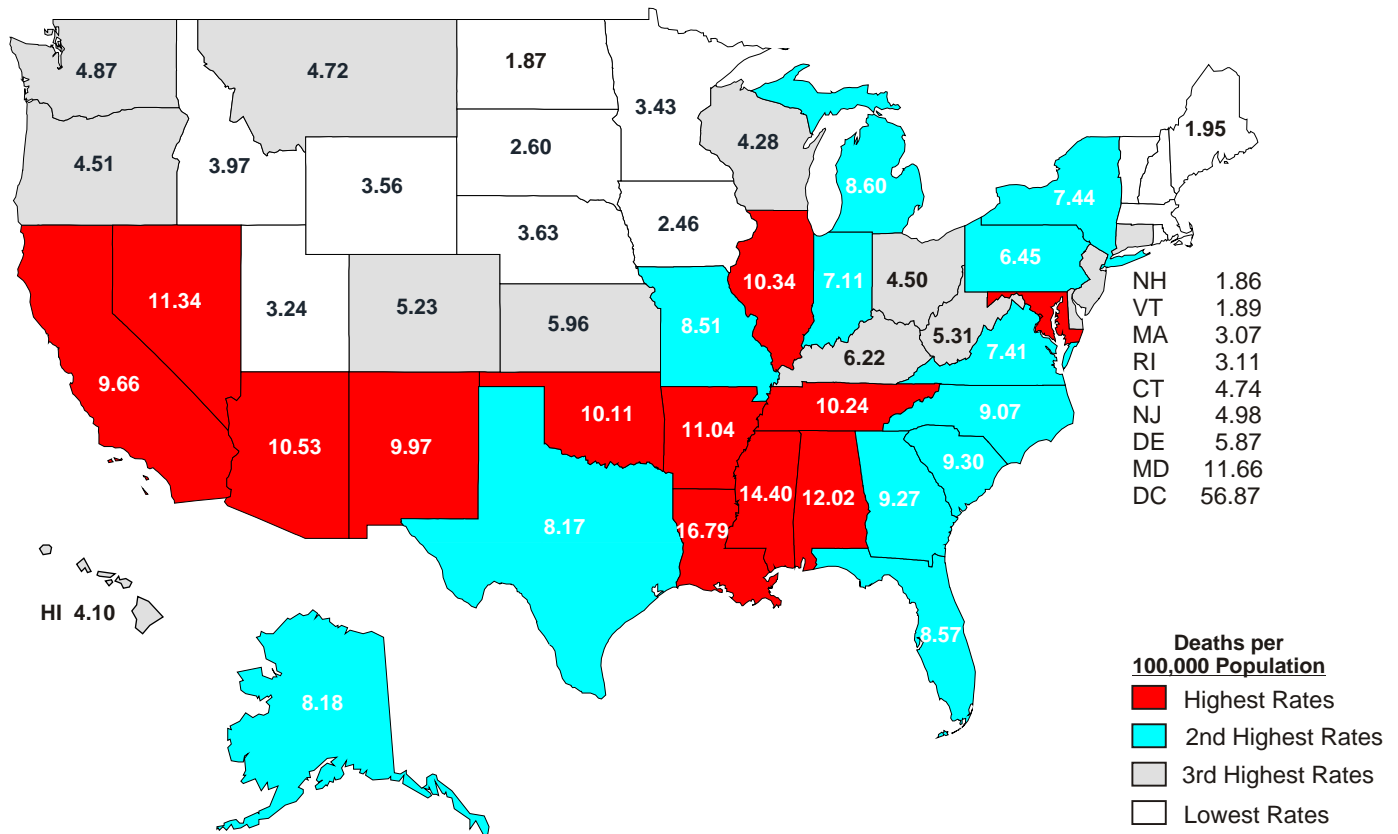
Suicide Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



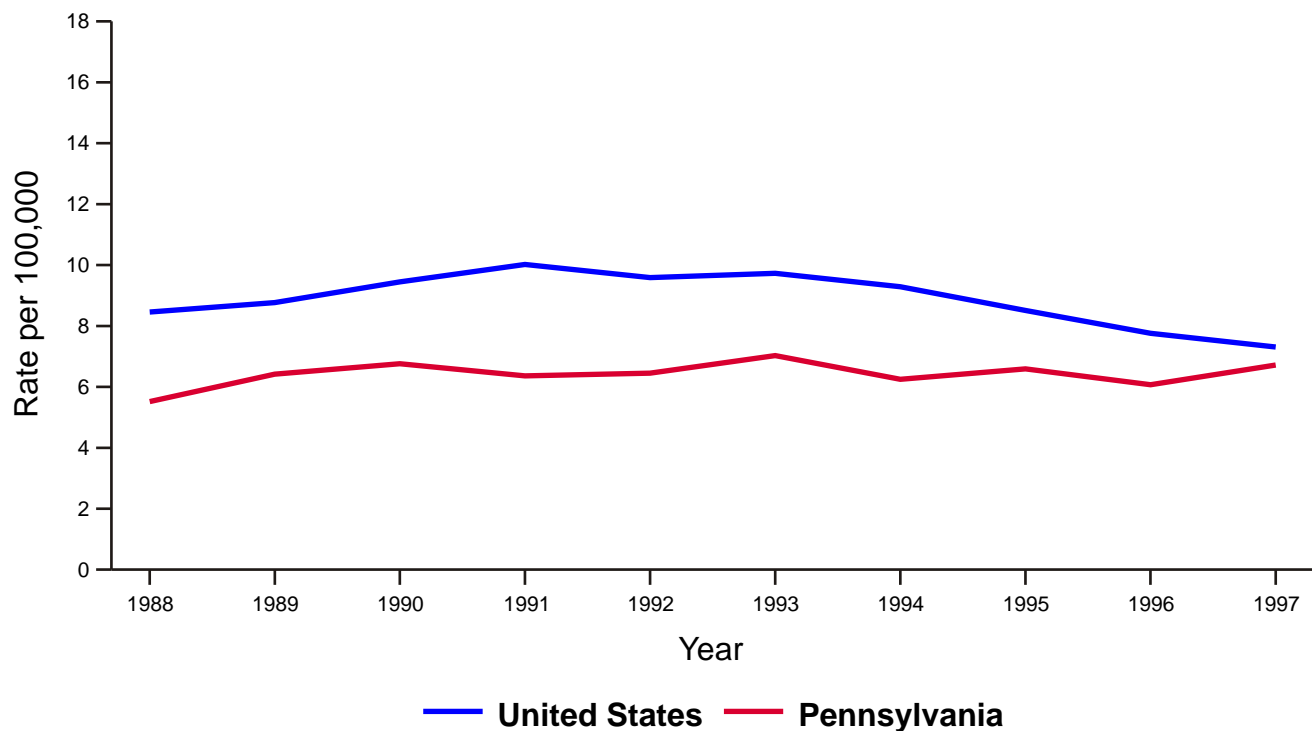
United States and Pennsylvania 1988-1997



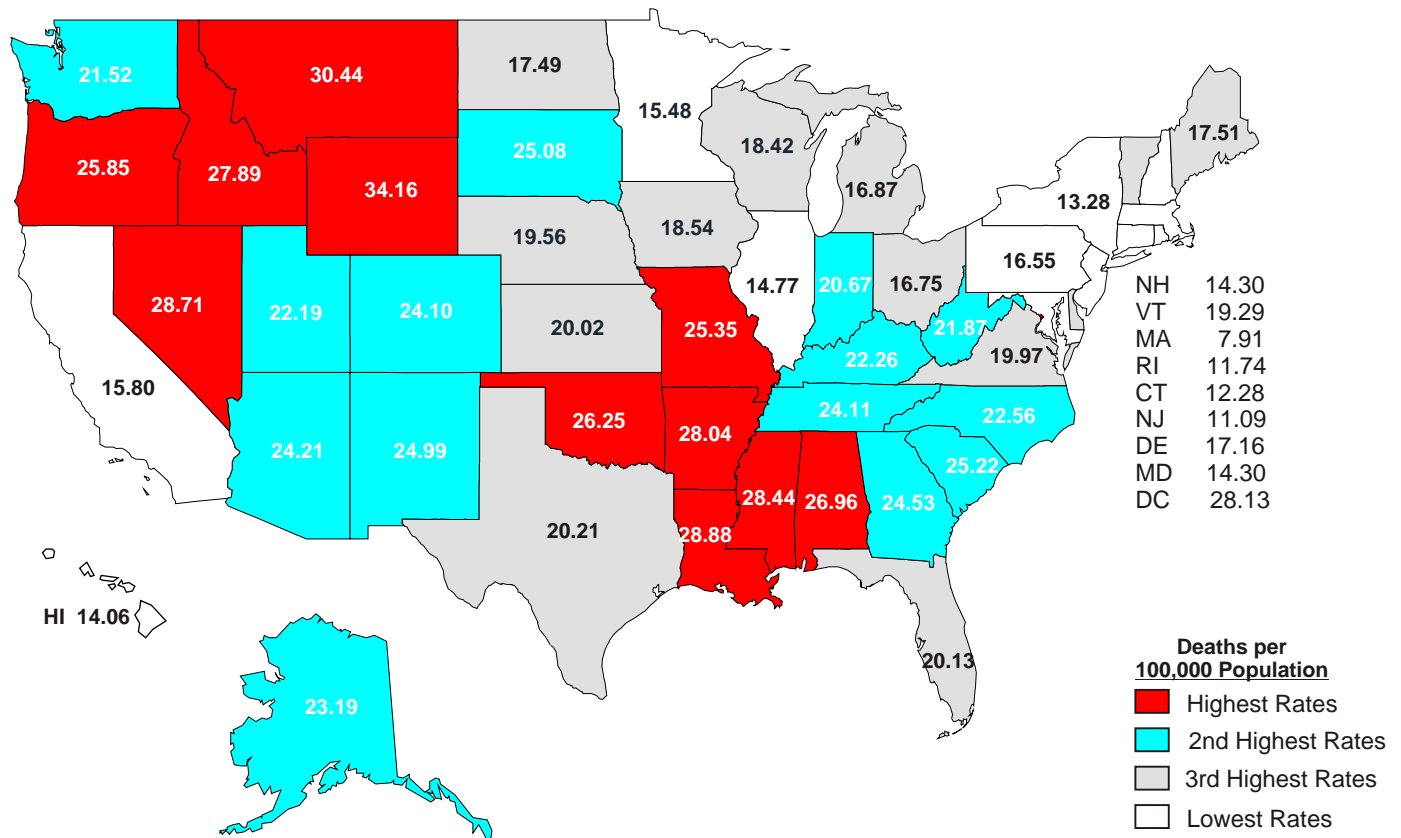
Homicide Death Rates United States, 1995-1997



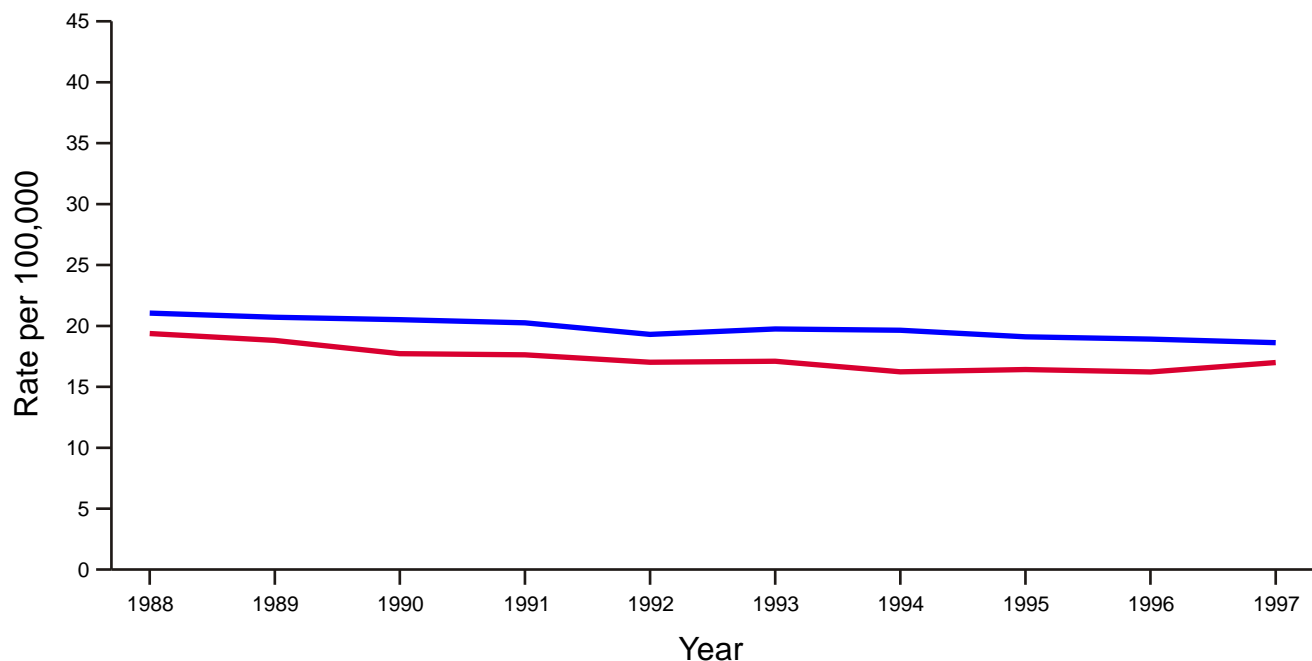
United States and Pennsylvania 1988-1997



Traumatic Brain Injury-Related Death Rates* United States, 1995-1997

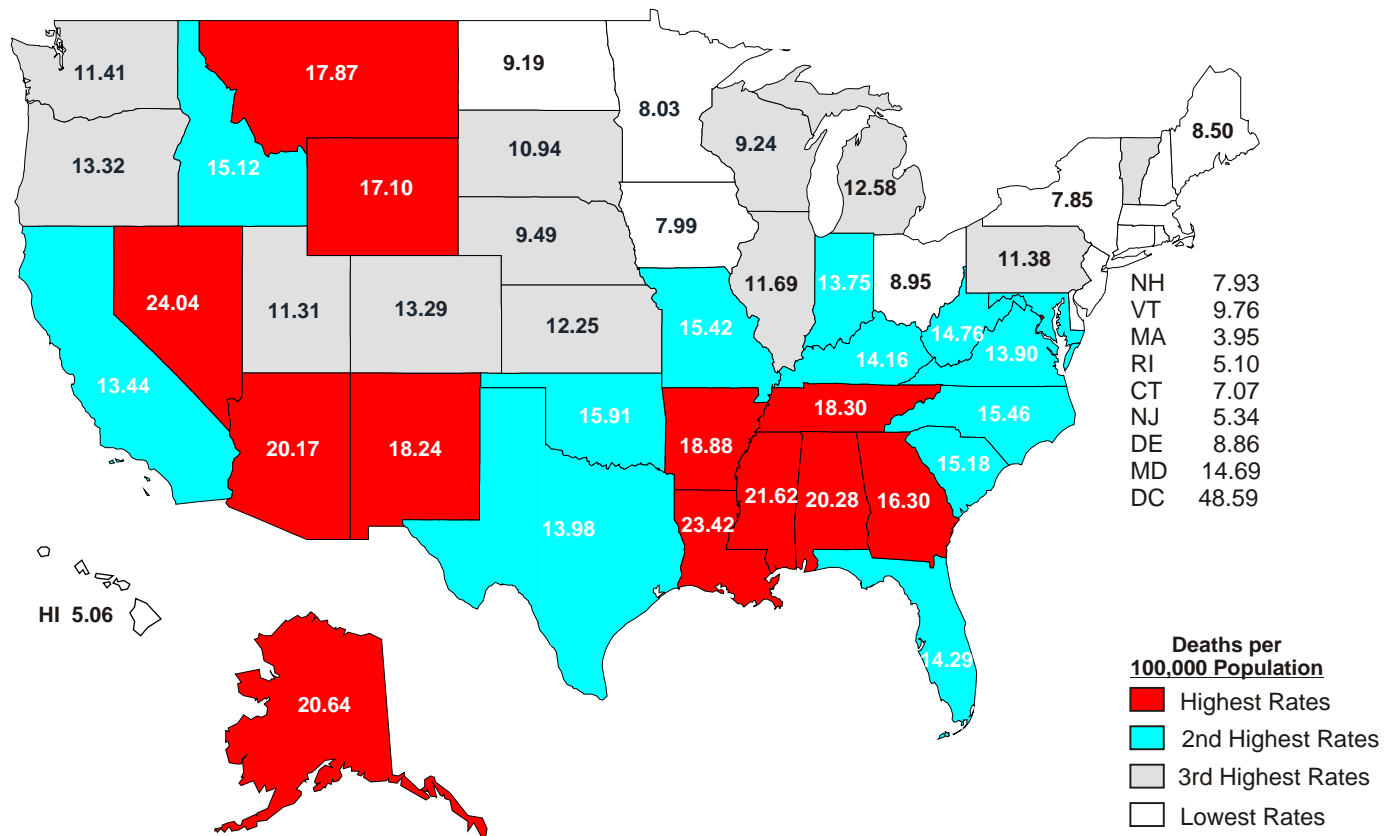


United States and Pennsylvania 1988-1997

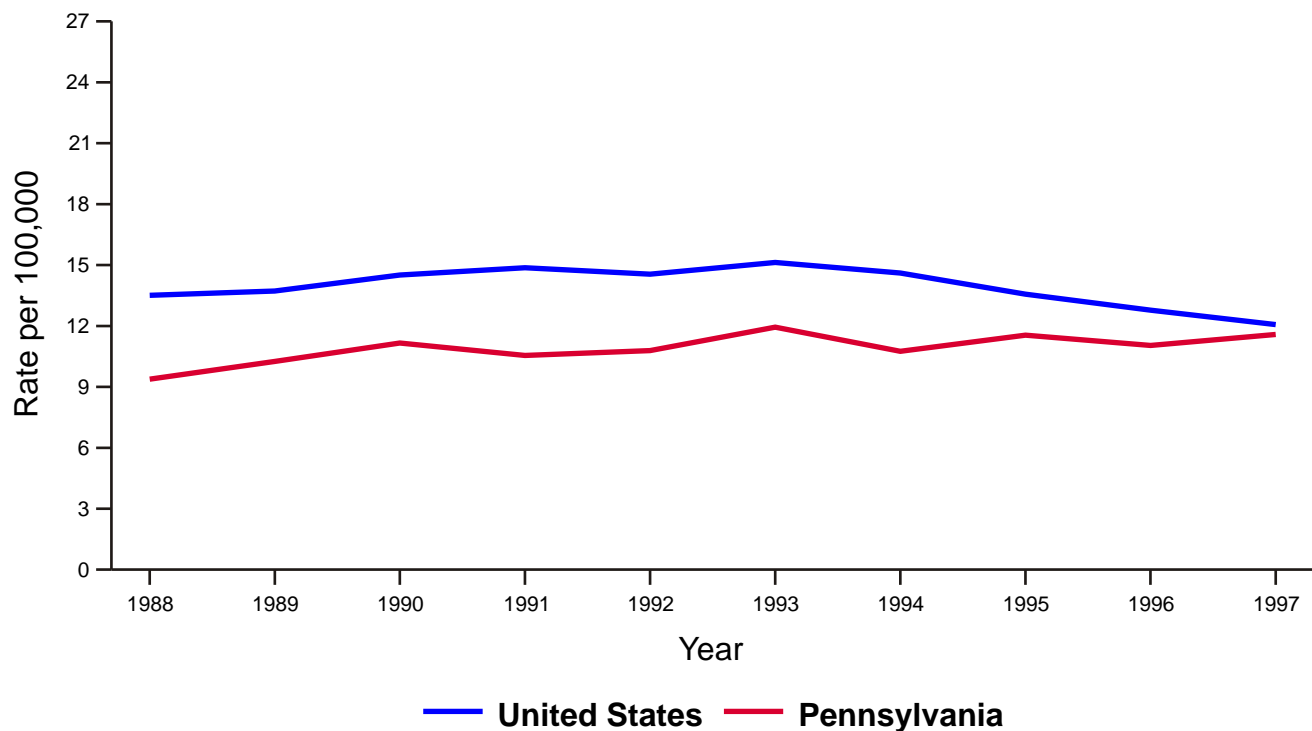


* Includes unintentional and intentional deaths from motor vehicles, firearms, falls, and other causes (of determined and undetermined intent).

Firearm-Related Death Rates* United States, 1995-1997



United States and Pennsylvania 1988-1997



* Includes deaths from firearm suicide, firearm homicide, unintentional firearm-related deaths, and firearm-related deaths of undetermined intent.

PENNSYLVANIA INJURY CONTROL PROJECTS

Cooperative Agreements

The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) currently funds the following work through three cooperative agreements in Pennsylvania:

- Prevention of Fire-Related Injuries: a project to reduce residential fire death rates among people residing in 3 high-risk communities. Eligible residents will be contacted to arrange for installation of lithium powered (non-removable battery) smoke alarms. Volunteers from both paid and volunteer fire departments, along with trained volunteers from community organizations will install the alarms and provide fire safety and smoke alarm maintenance education to residents. The project will also purchase and install special needs alarms where needed. (*Pennsylvania Department of Health*)
- Prevention of Violence Against Women Electronic Networking Program: a program to plan, implement, and evaluate an electronic network designed to enhance the ability of state domestic violence coalitions and allied organizations to design and support effective local, state, and national intervention and prevention initiatives through the development, pilot testing, and implementation of a national electronic network focusing on violence against women. (*Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Inc., Philadelphia*)
- Community-Based Primary Prevention Programs to Prevent Intimate Partner Violence: a project to implement and evaluate a community-based approach to prevent intimate partner violence (IPV) among African-American adolescents. The program consists of five activities to: (1) modify, implement and evaluate the efficacy of a school-based, five-session curriculum to prevent IPV among middle school-aged youth in urban communities; (2) provide supportive counseling and advocacy to youth who may be IPV victims, perpetrators or witnesses; (3) modify, expand and evaluate the efficacy of the curriculum among youth witnesses of IPV ages 11–14 who reside at the organization's battered women's shelter with their mothers; (4) educate parents of middle school-aged youth about IPV to promote community awareness; and, (5) develop in-service training for health and physical education teachers. (*Women Against Abuse, Inc., Philadelphia*)

Research Grants

The NCIPC supports the following four extramural research projects in Pennsylvania and one major research center:

- Biomechanics of Central Nervous System Injury: a study to extend research of the biomechanics of central nervous system injury. The goals are to develop injury specific tolerance criteria in order to provide intervention strategies to prevent trauma to the central nervous system (CNS), and to develop therapeutic approaches to control the outcome from CNS injury. (*Lawrence E. Thibault, Sc.D., Drexel University*)

- Biomechanics of Diffuse Brain Injuries: a research program to predict accurately the conditions that cause diffuse brain injuries in humans. Accomplishing this objective requires the careful examination of conditions that cause traumatic axonal damage in white matter, the underlying pathology of diffuse brain injuries. The investigators plan to address the following hypotheses: (a) brain material inhomogeneity is directly influenced by the structural micro architecture of the tissue, (b) the inhomogeneity can influence the spatial distribution of neural tract strain during an impact or impulsive loading, and that (c) regional patterns of axonal damage are directly related to the magnitude and rate of neural tract deformation. (*David F. Meaney, Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania*)
- Early Cognitive Intervention for Suicide Attempters: a study to determine the efficacy and effectiveness of a short-term cognitive therapy intervention for suicide attempters, implemented as soon as possible after a suicide attempt. The target group of suicide attempters largely consists of people from economically disadvantaged and minority groups, who have a high rate of substance abuse. This program addresses the social as well as the psychological problems that contribute to suicide attempts in this disadvantaged group and includes five interventions: (1) cognitive and behavioral strategies that focus on the modifiable psychosocial risk factors including depression, hopelessness and suicide ideation; (2) problem-solving strategies; (3) utilization of social support; (4) addressing thoughts and beliefs that lead to substance abuse; and (5) increasing compliance with adjunctive medical, substance abuse, psychiatric and social interventions. (*Aaron T. Beck, M.D., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia*)
- An Extended Followup of Batterers and Their Female Partners: The proposed research extends the current evaluation of batterer intervention systems from a 15-month follow-up study to 48 months. For the extended follow-up, one-half of the initial respondents will be interviewed every three months from 2.5 to 4 years after program intake. The extended follow-up will enable a retest of the initial hypotheses and allow a test of whether (1) the equivalent reassault rates for the four systems continue in the long-term; (2) reassaults continue to decrease over time; (3) the reassault rate of new partners remains low; (4) the separation of initial partners from their batterers continues to increase despite welfare reform; and (5) the lack of women's service contact is the result of inaccessible services or other reasons. The proposed research will also evaluate the economic costs of implementing each of the four batterer intervention programs. (*Edward Gondolf, Ed.D., M.P.H., Indiana University of Pennsylvania*)

- Injury Control Research Center: The University of Pittsburgh Center for Injury Research and Control (CIRCL) is an interdisciplinary program involving six schools and eighteen departments of the University of Pittsburgh. The mission is to provide leadership and coordination for local, regional and statewide injury control efforts. CIRCL fulfills this mission by: (1) advocating scientific discipline in injury control projects; (2) developing local and regional injury surveillance systems and linking surveillance data to preventive interventions; (3) supporting, coordinating, and conducting injury control research; (4) promoting community-based injury control programs and policy; educating trainees, professionals, and the public on injury problems and solutions; and, (5) serving as an information resource on injury control opportunities and activities. The Center is actively involved in injury control research, education, information gathering and dissemination, and public service. (*Donald W. Marion, M.D., University of Pittsburgh Center for Injury Research and Control*)